

LONDON, May 17th.

A despatch from Madrid to the *Central News* says:—It is reported that the collapse of the revolt in Cuba is due to the government's buying off the leaders. This method was adopted during the last revolution because it was cheaper than fighting. The government found it impossible to bring about a decisive battle with the guerrilla bands. The rebels held in the forests and murdered all soldiers straying from the army, which was decimated, moreover, by malaria and typhus fever. The Spaniards were land-owners in the village of Velasco. They were easily bought, owing to the coldness of the populace towards them.

The annual eight-hour demonstration of London workmen was held to-day in Hyde Park. The weather was fine and all the proceedings were conducted with exceptional enthusiasm.

All the principal unions had appointed delegates to take part in the procession. These delegates met on the Thames embankment, were formed in line and marched through cheering crowds of laborers to the park, where they were divided among the audiences at the numerous speakers' platforms. The entire open space in the park was filled with men and women. At twenty-one platforms resolutions were passed in favor of a legal eight-hour day for every trade which voted for it. At every meeting collections were taken for the Hull strikers. The most notable speech of the day was made by John Burns, M.P. The eight-hour movement, he said, was making rapid progress. The success of the eight-hour bill for miners was an evidence of this progress as well as an earnest proof of further successes. The bill was a manifesto from the workmen to the rich and idle. It meant an uprising against the system which sent the laborer to the hospital on account of premature old age, or to the grave for lack of work.

VALPARAISO, May 17th.

A battle, which lasted six hours, was fought yesterday near Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in which 4,000 government troops and 6,000 insurgents were engaged. Without decisive result to either army, the battle raged until near midnight, when the revolutionists attempted to retreat and were completely routed. It is believed in Buenos Ayres that this settles the revolution. Information from revolutionary sources is to the contrary of the above dispatch, they claiming to have won the battle.

NEW YORK, May 17th.

The *Herald's* Paris cable says: The entire attention of the European political world is turned towards Berlin, where the Reichstag voted on the Army Bill yesterday. The interest is much more considerable than one would have believed. If the Reichstag had voted yesterday for an increase in the effective military force, all the great states of Europe would have been obliged to follow Germany's example, because the whole of Europe is now managed from a military point of view.

According to early reports it was thought that the Army Bill would be rejected and the dissolution of the Reichstag was predicted. One must now expect a very different result, and the use of alarmist threats on the part of Germany. It will be necessary to verify every piece of news before believing it, and in France we can expect incidents on the frontier similar to the Schœnau affair. For the rest, it is not their relations with Germany which now cause uneasiness, but the relations of France with England, which are on the surface very bad. Throughout Asia, Africa and Europe, English politics are apparently thwarting French politics. In the opportunities afforded by the situation in England exciting the German Government. In Africa there are also serious opportunist troubles in the region of Lake Tchad and the incursion of the Sultan of Morocco. In Europe the interminable discussion about Egypt provokes the sensitive French that England, in spite of every promise, will not evacuate that country. The opportunist speech of Mr. Gladstone at the height of the Panama scandal excitement produced a very bad effect on the French Government. It is certain that the policy of Europe will be influenced, sooner or later, by this French and English antipathy.

BERLIN, May 17th.

Rector Ahlwardt, the Jew-baiter and member of the last Reichstag, was arrested to-night and will be returned to prison to serve his sentence for having belittled the Lower Saxony arms manufacture for the government. The period of his immunity expired with the dissolution of the Reichstag.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: The issue of the political contest is doubtful, even to the view of the most acute and far-seeing observers. The prospect, while dark for the government, is not cheerful for its principal opponents. It must be viewed with grave forebodings by all patriotic Germans. The correspondent continues: Captivity, highly for his own courage and admiration. The *Standard*, Berlin, correspondent says: It is hardly possible to take a too gloomy view of the situation. While despairing of the national sense of the people, everybody must feel that the speeches and events of the last few days make the peace of Europe, France and Russia are certain to believe German military experts, who have spoken in the Reichstag of the defects of the army, rather than a layman.

The *Voetische Zeitung* (Radical) says to-day of the coming elections: In the coming elections, the militia administration will be obliged to reckon with the fact that the Chancellor von Caprivi is not to be elected. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* (ultra-Conservative) expresses delight with the government's courage in answering, by immediate dissolution, the Reichstag's demand for a new election. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* regrets the dissolution, but hopes it may be followed by some beneficial results. "The coming struggle," it says, "threatens to be one of the most violent in the history of the empire. Everybody expects that it will be characterized by some startling events."

The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung*, the principal organ of the Rhine Catholics, regrets the division of the clerical party, and urges upon all the necessity of proving a strong and united front. Like all other clerical dailies, it takes sides with the majority, against the *Wiener Zeitung*.

The *Vormärz* publishes this morning the election manifesto of the Democratic party. After appealing for contributions to the campaign fund, the executive committee emphasizes its opinion that the new Reichstag will have to deal not only with the army bill, but also with the fundamental rights of the people, which will be threatened by the present attack upon universal suffrage.

A report is sent that a Bismarck party is forming. The party will urge the prince to accept a seat in the Reichstag, and under his name and with his authority, will organize a campaign throughout the empire. The most important field of agitation will be South Germany.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

A San Francisco contemporary in its issue of May 1st says:

The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day comes forward with a surprise. Through its representative in this city, M. M. Stern, announcement is made that in a few days the Canadian Pacific will be operating its own steamship line between Vancouver and Australian ports for both freight and passenger business. Passengers will be taken from San Francisco and brought to San Francisco as heretofore, having their choice of sea or rail passage to or from Vancouver. The line will also take freight in which California is concerned. The new line is evidently out for passenger business, for it will at once make a round trip rate from San Francisco to Sydney of \$300 first-class, tickets to be good for six months. The present round trip rate, first-class, is \$360.

The boycott out on the Canadian Pacific by the Southern Pacific Company is said to have forced the Canadian Pacific to this move. Mr. Huntington tried to keep the Canadian Pacific out of San Francisco by forcing the Canadian line to pay local fares over the Santa route. The result of Mr. Huntington's policy may be to take a considerable share of the Australian colonies' trade from San Francisco. It establishes a new route for the "globe-trotters" who have all come to San Francisco heretofore. Mr. Stern was interviewed to-day and he gave out the following concerning the new line:

"Owing to the fact that the Southern Pacific Company has boycotted the Canadian Pacific on through tickets between San Francisco and points in the United States and Canada, the Canadian Pacific has been obliged, as a measure of protection for its *clerk* in the Australian colonies, to establish an Australian steamship service. It is not, and has not been, the policy of the Canadian Pacific to do anything that would militate against the trade of San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific has never desired to injure the trade of any section, and it has always reached out for traffic wherever it could obtain it, giving competition by water and by rail. As the Southern Pacific Company has boycotted us we are compelled to take the bull by the horns to protect various localities in Australia, which will be given a prompt and first-class service. The first steamer of the Canadian Pacific Australian line will be the *Minerva*, which will leave Sydney on May 18th, stopping at Auckland, Honolulu and Victoria, and reaching Vancouver on June 6th, making the trip between Sydney and Vancouver in twenty days. The *Minerva* will leave Vancouver on June 14th on the return trip, making stops at Victoria, Honolulu and Auckland. The second steamer of the line will be the *Warrior*, which will leave Sydney for Vancouver on June 17th, stopping at Auckland, Honolulu and Victoria. She will arrive at Vancouver on July 8th, and leave Vancouver on July 14th. Thereafter there will be monthly sailings of the line on this line."

"The two steamers are fast. Each has a carrying capacity of 5,500 tons and a minimum speed of 15 knots. Each has cabin accommodations for 125 first-class passengers. The ships are handsomely equipped, with large, airy state-rooms, etc. The boycott of the Southern Pacific Company against the Canadian Pacific Company has not done San Francisco any good. The Southern Pacific Company would not give us through tickets, but we have bought local tickets and have given passengers the benefit. The Canadian Pacific will make a route from San Francisco to Sydney, for the round trip, of \$300. This will give the Canadian Pacific a perfect and permanent service on the Pacific Ocean."

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 27th May, 1893.

On Tuesday last a fire broke out at 2 a.m. in a joss-paper shop over the Long Bridge and the flames spreading, some thirty houses in all were completely destroyed. The fire is reported to have originated through a lighted joss-stick having dropped on to a pile of loose paper. There had been some *chin-chin-fu* *pidgin* about the *Wu-hai* lottery, and the joss-sticks had been left burning on the family retelling for the night. It is said that in one of the houses two young boys were burnt to death.

We made mention early in the year of the constant quarrels that arose out of the large quantity of spurious copper *cash* in circulation. Buyers of commodities and the smaller exchange banks try to palm off a larger percentage of this coin, with the genuine, than would be submitted to. This still continues, and is a source of great trouble to the authorities pending the issue of the new coin from the Arsenal Mint. We know that arrangements were long since made to start this mint, but whether it is actually at work or not we have not been able to ascertain.

The arrivals of new season's Congou are 74,000 chests against 55,000 chests at the same date last year. This increase comes about through the season being an earlier one than in 1891-92. Masters were first shown on the 23rd instant, three days earlier than last year, and all the districts are now represented, excepting Soomoo. These teas are, however, close at hand, and also Soomoo. The arrivals of Flowery Pekoes are 4,700 chests against 1,700 chests at the same date last year, and business is reported to have been done in them to some extent yesterday. The usual early small shipments of Peking Congou have gone forward by mail steamers.

Since the China New Year we have reported the failure of an extraordinary number of piece-goods dealers, with very considerable liabilities in the aggregate. The authorities are not allowing this to pass unnoticed. The Sub-prefect and one of the Magistrates have jointly issued a proclamation warning those engaged in the trade to conduct their business more carefully. In the late cases notes of several hundred dollars' value, belonging to his father, and so provided with the slaws of war, visited gambling dens, where the whole amount was shortly lost. On learning of this, the father chastised his son severely and reported the matter to the authorities, who have since made a raid on the dens, confiscating their contents and punishing the proprietors for disobedience to the law. It would seem that the authorities have to shut their eyes to a great deal that is going on in this way so long as no trouble arises out of it; but they are terribly severe on the breakers of the law in the event of any such case as the above being reported to them. The *Yamen* numbers seldom report the existence of these dens, the income derived from silence money being far too important to them.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

The moon is without water and destitute of an atmosphere.

A Michigan woman has invented a patent glass door for ovens. The moon gives out heat enough to affect a thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

The motion of the earth around the sun is 68,300 miles an hour, over 1,000 miles a minute, or sixteen miles a second. The total amount of light given by the electrical plant which will be used to illuminate the World's Fair Grounds will be equal to that given by 12,500,000 standard candles.

A life-saver, consisting of a three sided device, which enables the horse to thrust his head into the manger, but does not permit any lateral movement of it, is a late invention.

One of the newest applications of the nickel-in-the-slot principle is in connection with a small photographic apparatus. You drop your coin into the machine and it hands you your type. Several French railway lines are going to light their carriages with the electric light, "as it has been found perfectly practical to make and store electricity by means of a mechanical attachment to the engine."

In the mercury mines of Almaden, Spain, the quality of the mercury improves and the quantity increases the further the distance traversed. In the deepest gallery the mercury seems to run from the rocks as resin from the trees.

One of the latest contrivances that the kodak friend has invented is the photograph which, it is claimed, will secure pictures at the rate of a dozen a second of any object aimed at, no matter what the position or how rapid its motion.

London has been enriched by a strange novelty in the shape of a cab moved by electricity. The three-wheeled carriage driving along without any visible motor may be stopped and directed apparently with little effort, and runs at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

According to the *Annals Techniques*, a gigantic microscope is being constructed in Munich for the Chicago Exposition. It has a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters, but this magnifying power of 11,000 diameters, by means of an electric light, the image in this case being thrown on a screen.

The Museum at Leyden contains a huge and almost perfect *Epiloria* egg, bought from a Frenchman for 1,000 guilders, or about \$400, something less than one-third of the price paid not long since for the egg of the great auk, sold at auction at Stevens' rooms in London.

The land of the Nile possesses one of the most wonderful climates in the world. Here alone are found associated perpetual sunshine and practical rainlessness with verdure and fertility.

The steel of Egypt varies from eight inches annually at Cairo and all at Luxor, where it is successfully used to rain one every 4,000 years.

Nickel is a modern metal. It was not in use or known of till 1751. It has now largely taken the place of silver in plated-ware and, as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal for its not only non-corrodible itself but it transfers the same quality to steel; even when combined as low as 5 per cent it prevents oxidation.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers rise at the same source, and there were a few snags and sand-bars and other impediments removed, a light-draft steamer could enter the mouth of one river and sail out of the other, thus crossing the Continent twice from the Atlantic almost to the Pacific by different routes.

Dr. Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati has shown a new application of aluminum. He has made a violin of it, and the instrument, which was given a public test at a concert before a number of musical experts, has been pronounced eminently satisfactory in the purity and sweetness of its tone. The maker said that 32 cents worth of aluminum sufficed for the construction of the instrument.

It now lies within our means to build an electric transmission of power plant from coal mines to city, which shall cost \$300,000, and will transmit 5,000 horse-power; this plant will do the work of 30,000 men steadily day and night, year in and year out, and once placed will last a lifetime. The \$300,000 represents the work of the 30,000 men for about four days, or the outlay of \$10 each; thus the men can build a plant in four days that will do more work during their whole lives than they can. Can anything appeal to the imagination of man with more force? The energy of 5,000 horses transmitted noiselessly over a small wire, the coal from the mine placed by one at immediately beneath the boilers, the energy thence running to its destination without any labor from man.

A Buffalo correspondent of the *New York Press* states that Niagara has been harnessed and will soon have to begin work. This would be difficult for the Cataract, however, as the plant is calculated to develop 100,000 horse-power. The correspondent says that the promoters of the enterprise have been devoting almost as much attention to the study of a method by which the power may be transmitted as they have devoted to its development. They now assert that power can be delivered in Buffalo at a slight loss of efficiency, and hint that it may be sent by wire to any distance. This is very like a fairy tale but the sharp succession in which electric marvels have followed each other of late years has demonstrated that the truth of the position which separates the realms of romance from those of science.

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN LODGE.

OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANIST. Good Salary given and references required.

Apply W. WATERS, 117 Water Street, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1893.

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO." Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1893.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE." Captain "Jill" will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 13th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1893.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"A BREATH OF FRESH AIR."

SHORT TRIPS TO JAPAN.

14 DAYS AT SEA.

DURING THE SUMMER, SHORT TRIPS TO KOBE and return can be made as follows:—

Going.	Arrive Kobe.	Return.	Leave Kobe.
"China" with June 10th.	"India" with June 10th.	"China" with June 10th.	"India" with June 10th.
"Japan" with June 17th.	"China" with June 17th.	"Japan" with June 17th.	"China" with June 17th.
"China" with June 24th.	"India" with June 24th.	"China" with June 24th.	"India" with June 24th.
"India" with June 31st.	"China" with June 31st.	"India" with June 31st.	"China" with June 31st.

Steamers are timed to reach Kobe at 6 P.M., connecting with Steamers leaving about 3 hours later.

SINGLE FARE.....\$50.
RETURN TICKETS.....\$75.

E. HOLLOWAY, General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1893.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

RETURN & FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Proprietors—F. B. Hardy and Saville Smith.

Director—Saville Smith.

A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!

NEW COMEDIES AND NOVELTIES.

OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, June 10th, 1893.

when will be produced for the first time in the East.

"OUR FLAT."

During the Season the following pieces will be produced:—

PINK DOMINOS.....AUNT JACK.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.....OUR BOY, &c.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

by Mesdames DAGMAR and MARI BIRIAN.

NEW SONGS by MR. CARL BURT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls & Dress Circle, \$2. Back Seats, \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price to Back Seats.

Box Office at KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., where Seats can be reserved.

CHARLES E. CARR, Business Manager, Hongkong, 5th June, 1893.

For Sale.

"FOR SALE."

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA."

AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....12 feet.
Depth of hold.....7 feet.
Registered Tonnage.....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-framed frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European supervision, and is now in excellent condition.

She is a very fast sailer and a most reliable vessel for the Canton business trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to R. FRASER SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893.

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOPCHUNG."

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

The Engines of the *Chop-chung* were constructed by Messrs. IMVIE & Co., of Glasgow, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 30" and 36" dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 6" dia. at the Crank pin and 3" at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump 14" dia. by 13" stroke. Steam Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 5" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 108" by 36" girth. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 24" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 44" high; Tubes, 124 in number by 7" dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and will last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Dock.

For further particulars, apply to R. FRASER SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893.

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

EX S.S. "GLENSHIRE."

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

WATERPROOF BOOTS AND SHOES.

TENNIS SHOES.

SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.

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[52]

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No. 30, STANLEY STREET.

BOARD and LODGING, Per Day...\$ 1.50

BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per...\$25.00

Month.....\$370

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 4, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, STANFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

MRS. STANFIELD, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.

THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES.

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivian) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Undiluted. Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD, Commission Merchants, No. 30, Water Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Praya Central, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION for the BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the Inside of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.

DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.

TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFES, LIFE-BELTS to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to Steamers at lowest market rates.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1892.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

I take My Meals.

I take My Rest.

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting just 100, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, not only cures my chronic Consumption, but builds me up, and is now putting FLESH ON MY BONES.

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW, AND IT IS BEING WONDERFULLY DAILY. THREE TIMES AS EFFICACIOUS AS FLAX OIL. TAKE NO OTHER.

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